# MR. WILSON MAKES NOTABLE PEACE SPEECH

# Favors Universal Association of Nations to Maintain Freedom of Seas and National Sovereignty

He Says the United States Must Be Reckoned With in Council to End the European Conflict

President Wilson addressed the we shall be as much concerned as the preliminary feeler for peace in Europe. He outlined conditions on which the United States would move if it made a formal mediatory offer, with the idea, it is understood, of learning the idea, it is understood, of learning how suggestions would be received abroad. Every influence of the Unit-ed States will be exerted at the con-clusion of the European war, Presi-dent Wilson declares, to provent a re-currence of the strife that has bathed the old world in blood for two years.

one observation on the causes of the present war we are at liberty to make and to make it may throw some light forward upon the future as well as backward upon the past. It is plain that this war could have the desire of the whole world now turns eagerly, more and more eagerly, toward the hope of peace, and there is just reason why we should take our part in counsel upon the great theme. It is right that I, as spokesman of our government, should attempt to give expression of what I believe to be the thought and purpose of the people of the United States in this vital matter. "This great war that broke so suddenly upon the world two years ago, and which has swent with its all."

One observation on the causes of the present war we are at liberty to make it may throw some light forward upon the future as well as backward upon the past. It is plain that this war could have come each other's neighbors. It is to their interest that they should understand each other, it is imperative that they should agree to cooperate in a common cause, and that of counsel with which it would seem natural to approach so stupendous a contest.

"It is probable that if it had been foreseen just what would happen, just what forces arrayed against one another, these who brought the great contest on, would have a will say when there comes proper occorded to make it may throw some light for ward upon the future as well as backward upon the past. It is plain that this war could have come only as it did, suddenly and out of secret counsels, without warning to the world, without discussion, without the would seem natural to approach so stupendous a contest.

"It is probable that if it had been foreseen just what would happen, just what forces arrayed against one another, there were at liberty to make and to make it may throw some light forward upon the future come of the united state of the world have become each other's neighbors. It is the interest that they should understand each other, it is important each other, it is important each other

This greet war that broke so sud-denly upon the world two years ago, and which has swept with its flame so great a part of the civilized world, has affected us very profoundly, and we are not only at liberty, it is per-haps our duty to speak very frank-ly of it and of the great interests of civilization which it affects.

War Affects U. S. Profoundly

"With its causes and its objects we are not concerned. The obscure fountains from which its stupendous flood had burst forth we are not interested to search for or explore. But so great a flood, spread far and wide to every quarter of the globe, has of necessity engulfed many a fair province of right that lies very near to us. Our own rights as a nation, the liber-Our own rights as a nation, the liber ties, privileges and the property of ties, privileges and the property of our people have been profoundly af-fected. We are not mere discontent-ed lookers-on. The longer the war lasts the more deeply we become concerned that it should be brought to an end and the world be permitted to re-sume its normal life and course again. "And when it does come to an end,

banquet of the League to enforce page at Washington City last Saturday night, which was regarded as a preliminary feeler for peace in Euassurance that peace and war shall always beceafter be reckoned part of the common interest of mankind,

Blames Secret Counsels

"We are participants, whether we would or not, in the life of the world The interests of all nations are our own also. We are partners with the rest. What affects mankind is inevitably our affair, as well as the affair of the nations of Europe and of Asia.

what forces arrayed against one an-other, these who brought the great contest on, would have been glad to substitute conference for force.

"If we ourselves had been afforded ome opportunity to apprise the bel-ligerents of the attitude which it would be our duty to take, of the pol-icies and practices against which we would feel bound to use all our mer-al and economic strength and in cer-tain electrostances even our abysic tain circumstances even our physi-cal strength also, our own contribu-tion to the counsel which might have averted the struggle, would have been considered worth weighing and regarding.
"And the lesson which the shock of

being taken by surprise in a matter so deeply vital to all the nations of the world has made poignantly clear, is, that the peace of the world must henceforth depend upon a new and more wholesome diplomacy.

"Only when the great nations of the world have reached some sort of agreement as to what they hold to be fundamental to their common inter-est, and as to some feasible method of acting in concert when any nation or

Public Opinion

group of nations seek to disturb these fundamental things, can we feel that civilization is at least in a way of justifying its existence and claiming to be finally established. It is clear that nations must in the future of

that nations must in the future be governed by the same high code of honor that we demand of individuals.

"We must, indeed, in the very same breath with which we avow this conviction, admit that we have ourselves upon occasions in the past, been offenders against the law of diplomacy which we thus forecast; but our conviction is not the less clear, but rather the more clear, on that acrather the more clear, on that

S. To Suggest Universal Peace If this war has accomplished noth ing else for the benefit of the world, it has at least disclosed a great moral necessity and set forward the thinking of the statesmen of the world

ing of the statesmen of the world by a whole age.

"Repeated utterances of the leading statesmen of most of the great na-tions now engaged in war have made it plain that their thought has come to this, that the principle of the pub-lic right must hence forth take precedence over the individual interests of particular nations and that the na-tions of the world must in some way band themselves together to see that right prevails as against any sort of selfish aggression; that henceforth right prevails as against any sort of selfish aggression; that henceforth alliance must not be set up against alliance, understanding against understanding; but that there must be a

casion to say it. In the dealings of nations with one another arbitrary force must be rejected and we must move forward to the thought of the modern world, in the thought of which peace is the very atmosphere. The thought constitutes a chief part of the passionate conviction of America. We believe these fundamental thines:

friest, that every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which they shall live. Like other nations, we have ourselves, no doubt, once and again offended against principle when for a little while controlled by passion, as our franker historians have been honorable enough to admit; but it has become more and more our rule of life and action.

"Second, that the small states of the world have a right to enjoy the same

world have a right to enjoy the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful naions expect and insist

World Has Right to Peace "And, third, that the world has right to be free from every disturb-

ance of its peace that has its origin in aggression and disregard of the rights

aggression and disregard of the rights of peoples and nations.

"So sincerely do we believe in these things that I am sure that I speak the mind and wish of the people of America when I say that the United States is willing to become a partner in any feasible association of nationa formed in order to realize these objects and make them secure against violation. There is nothing the United States wants for itself that any other nation has. We are willing, on the contrary, to limit ourselves along with them to a prescribed course of duty and respect for the rights of others which will check any selfish an aggressive impulse of others. passion of our own, as it will check "If it should ever be our privilege to suggest or initiate a movement for peace among the nations now at war, I am sure that the people of the United States would wish their government to move along these lines.

"First, such a settlement with regard to their own immediate interests as the beligerents may agree upon. We have nothing material of any kind

as the belligerents may agree upon We have nothing material of any kind o ask for ourselves and are quite or interest is only in peace and its uture guarantees.

For Universal Peace League
"Second, a universal association of
the nations to maintain the inviolate
security of the highway of the seas
for the common and unhindered use
of all the nations of the world and to
prevent any war begun either contrary to treaty covenants or without
warning and full submission of the
caucusses of the opinion of the world
—a virtual guarantee of territorial
integrity and political independence.
"But I did not ocme here, let me
repeat, to discuss a program. I came
only to avow a creed and give expression to the confidence I feel that the
world is even now upon the eve of a
great consummation, when some com-For Universal Peace League

great consummation, when some common force will be brought into exist ence which will safeguard as the first and most fundamental interest of all and most fundamental interest of all peoples and all governments when coercion shall be summoned, not to the 
service of political ambition or selfish hostliity, but to the service of a 
common order, a common justice and 
a common peace. God grant that the 
dawn of that day of frank dealing and of settled peace, concord and co

### Age Organization

Editor Farmington Times:-The resent age is an age of organization present age is an age of organization.
Not only in industry, but in every
field and phase of human life have
men combined into groups and worked as a unit. Thus we have political
organizations or organizations of lawyers, doctors, ministers; organizations of men into clubs, into friendly or benefit societies; organizations for the pursuit of arts, of science, of ed-ucation; organizations of men into universities; organizations of men into cities, states and nations, and, fin ally, organizations extending over na-tional boundaries and reaching all sorts and conditions of men, the or-ganizations called churches. Every-where, look where you may, we see men of all classes and characters ormen of all classes and characters or-ganizing for all purposes, and effect-ing by concerted action what cannot be accomplished by individual action. The present age is an age of organi-zation, moreover, of the representa-tion of the many by the few, of con-ventions, of the interchange of thought among men united in purpose, of un-ity of action and concert of manage-ment.

Ment.

What is true of all other classes is true to no greater and no less extent of working men. What these organizations are to various classes of men in society, labor unions are to the working men in pursuit of their industrial happiness. Were the working men of the United States not a separate class, with separate class interest, there would be less necessity for their senarate organization. for their separate organization. If the modern wage earner evolved into the capitalist, as the boy into the man or the caterpillar into the butterfly, he might not be obliged to associate with his fellow-workers in order to improve his conditions. There is, howimprove his conditions. There is, however, a growing separation in interest and feeling between employers and working men. The business men in the present generation have in large part risen from the ranks of labor to their present position of leadership; but whether the same thing can be predicted for the next generation is, indeed, very doubtful. Certain it is that the prespect of becoming capitalist does not act as so powerful a motive on the laborers of today as it did on those of a generation ago. The

ist does not act as so powerful a motive on the laborers of today as it did on those of a generation ago. The opportunities to save are as great or greater, but the amount which has to be saved before a man can hope to become his own employer has increased enormously. When a man who had maved a thousand dollars could set up in business for himself, the prospect of independence appealed to him most powerfully; when he can do nothing but lend to some richer man, the incentives and ambitions connected with saving are far weaker—too weak in many cases—to lend the man to save at all, except through the medium of a friendly society or union.

We thus have a separation of the ecommunity into more and more rigidly defined groups, different in industrial conditions, distinct in ideals and oftentimes antagonistic in ambitions and sympathies. Not only is the individual working man's chance of becoming an employer rapidly disappearing, but with every advance in industry, with cach new development of enterprise upon a large scale, his importance is diminishing and his power to bargain individually, growing less. The industrial development of the last century has made the employer and the working man shrink. When the man who paid wages worked side by side, the present inequality between the individual working man and the man who paid wages worked side by side, the present inequality between the individual working man and the man who paid wages worked side by side, the present inequality between the individual working man and the employer did not exist. The employer who formerly owned thousands or millions. The employer of the present day is no longer a man, but

moore, the secretary. "We are now receiving letters each day from young men who are coming here next fall and who want to pay their own vast corporation with hundreds of millions of capital and even billions. Owing to the present growing inequality between capitalist and individual working men, the advantage even of labor unions becomes apparent. The St. Joe Lead Company can

A NEWSPAPER THAT "CAME BACK"

THERE'S no denying it—THE TIMES had fallen on evil days. The paper, venerable with age and dignified by the traditions of decades, had gone sliding down the financial hill almost to the bottom. And then came a change. New life, new blood, new ideas, new supporters, new equipment, new interest, new management—and today THE TIMES has "come back" to a position as vigorous and promising as any newspaper in Southeastern Missouri.

#### THE FARMINGTON TIMES

Is growing every day. It gives the news—all of it that is fit to print and WHILE IT IS NEWS. Its patronage is growing by leaps and bounds. Its circulation is increasing daily at a rate probably never equalled by any St. Francois Co. newspaper in history. Its job department is handling a large volume of business and winning new friends every day.

In short, THE TIMES is reaping the just reward of pro-

better do without the services of an individual man than the miner can do

It should be YOUR newspaper. It is edited and published for you. It is a St. Francois County enterprise purely. It truly represents the interests of the town and county. Not aspiring to false ideals, it DOES hope to be and continue to be one of the best country newspapers in the State. To do that it needs your dollar for subscription, your good will, your interest and your friendly boost. Democratic in politics, legitimately partisan in its expressions, THE TIMES seeks to serve ALL the people as a medium of NEWS—the thing that makes a paper a NEWS-paper. If we haven't met you, we want to meet you. If you don't take the paper—for any reason—here's a cordial invitation to begin taking it BECAUSE it's worth the money and you need it in your home.

#### FARMINGTON TIMES PR'T'G CO. A. W. BRADSHAW, EDITOR AND MANAGER

Phone 59. Farmington, Missouri.

without the wages of the St. Joe Lead Company. A brakeman or section man on the M. R. & B. T. railroad is more anxious to keep his job than the M. R. & B. T. railroad is of retainthe M. R. & B. T. railroad is of retaining his services. The individual workman, unprotected by a union, is at the mercy of, and defenseless against, the large employer. As evidence of this, allow me to cite the feeble strike by the foreigners of the Lead Beit a few weeks ago, and in this connection let it be said that the waves of foreigner, though much me. this connection let it be said that the average foreigner, though much maligned and abused by his American brother-workman, has the courage and backbone to ask for what he thinks is justly due him, This foreigners' strike went the way of all strikes unlertaken without organization upon the part of the employes, and we venture the assertion that there is not in industrial district in this State that needs a strong labor organization as badly as this Lead Belt, and one of the chief reasons is, that since the farmington at 7:00 a. m. Both trains make connections with Frisco trains at Perryville Junction.

To Reach St. Louis You can go over either of the roads at the following hours:

M. R. & B. T.—Leave Farmington over Electric Railway to Flat River at 4:24 and 8:14 a. m., and 2:10 p. m. arriving in St. Louis at 1:35 and 11:50 a. m. and 6:10 p. m. Fare from Farmington, \$1.66. Round trip, \$3.22, (if passenger can go and return same day, the round trip rate is \$3.22).

Iron Mountain—Leave Farmington over Electric Railway to DeLassus at 1:33 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 5:35 and 11:50 a. m. and 6:10 p. m. Fare from Farmington, \$1.66. Round trip, \$3.22, (if passenger can go and return same day, the round trip rate is \$3.22).

Iron Mountain—Leave Farmington over Electric Railway to DeLassus at 1:33 p. m., arriving in St. Louis at 5:10 p. m. Fare for one way from Farmington, \$1.90; round trip, \$3.80.

ST. FRANCOIS COUNTY RY. CO.

Time Table (Condensed).

Between Farmington. Arr. Flat River those companies. If Mr. Holmes wins his mandamus suit, and an investigation of the books and records of those companies reveal what Mr. Holmes alleges such an investigation will reveal, it will are reveal and the rain trains make connections with Frisco trains at Perryville Junction.

To Reach St. Louis at 7:00 can go over either of the roads at the following hours:

M. R. & B. T.—Leave Farmington at 7:00 a. m. arriving in St. Louis at 5:14 a. m., and 2:10 p. m.

To Reach St. Louis at 1:24 a. m., and 2:10 p. m.

To Reach St. Louis at 1:424 and 8:14 a. m., and 2:10 p. m.

To Reach St. Louis at 1:424 and 8:14 a. m., and 2:10 p. m.

To Reach St. Louis at 1:424 and 8:14 a. m., and 2:10 p. m.

To Reach St. Louis at 1:424 and 8:14 a. m., and 2:10 p. m.

To Reach St. Louis at 1:424 and 8:14 a. m., and 2:10 p. m.

To Reach St. Louis at 1:424 and 8:14 a. m., and 2:10 p. m.

To Reach St. Louis at 1:424 and 8:14 a. m., and 2:10 p. m.

To Reach St. Louis at 1:424 and 8:14 a. m., and 2:10 p. m.

To Reach St. Louis at 1:424 and 8:14 a. m., and 2:1 as badly as this Lead Belt, and one of the chief reasons is, that since the death of C. B. Parsons and F. P. Graves our working conditions have been growing gradually worse; our working conditions, instead of being fixed at Bonne Terre and Doe Run offices, as formerly, are now fixed in a New York skyscraper, and our working conditions will continue to grow worse until we have effected a strong organization or obtained rep-

those companies reveal what Mr. Holmes alleges such an investigation will reveal, it will certainly be an eye-opener. May he continue his fight so long as there is a suspicion of graft by those little men in big places. CONGRESSMAN RUSSELL Park recently given the city by the government arrived here on Monday and were at once taken to the park, where at an early date they will be placed on concrete foundations.

Mayor Malone save that as coon as practicable the old weapons will be formally unveiled and presented to the city with imposing ceremonies.

The Mayor says he is also in receipt of a letter from Congressman Joseph Russell offering to defray the seph Russell offering to defray the expenses of freight and the mounting of the cannon. This is certainly a very generous offer on the part of the Congressman.—Sikeston Herald.

Potosi Journal.

# TRAVELER'S GUIDE

To reach Farmington you can use either one of the following routes:

(Via St. Louis)

Iron Mountain—Leave St. Louis at 7:50 or 9:05 a. m., arriving at Farmington over Electric Railway from De-

Ington over Electric Rankway from Da-Lassus at 12:42 p. m.

M. R. & B. T.—Leave St. Louis at 7:50 a. m., 3:15 and 5:31 p. m., ar-riving at Farmington over Electric Railway from Flat River at 11:46 a. m., and 6:41 and 9:22 p. m.

From the South

Iron Mountain via Bismarck and DeLassus—Arrive at Farmington over Electric Railway at 12:42 p. m. Belmont Branch of Iron Mountain -Arrive at Farmington over Elec-tric railway from DeLassus at 2:07

Cape Girardeau Northern—Arrive at Farmington at 8:10 p. m. from Cape Girardeau and intermediate points. Going south the train leaves Farmington at 7:00 a. m. Both trains make connections with Frisco

Time Table (Condensed).	
Between Farmingto	
Lv. Farmington.	
4:24 n. m.	5:00 a. m
5:53 a. m.	6:29 a. m
8:14 a. m.	8:50 a. m
10:25 a. m.	11:01. a. m
12:42 p. m.	1:18 p. m
2:10 p. m.	2:46 p. m
4:38 p. m.	5:13 p. m
8:05 p. m.	8:40 p. m
Lv. Flat River.	Arr. Farmington
5:07 n. m.	5:43 a. m
6:37 a. m.	7:13 a. m
9:10 a. m.	9:46 a. m
11:10 a. m.	11:46 a. m
1:18 p. m.	1:54 p. m
3:45 p. m.	4:21 p. m
4:43 p. m.	5:20 p. m
6:05 p. m.	6:41 p. m
8:46 p. m.	9:22 p. m
Between Farmingto	

Between Farmington and Lead Belt Tocal service between Farmington and Leadwood, Bonne Terre, Elvins and intermediate points: Cars leaving Farmington at 8:14 a. m. and 4:38 p. m. make direct connections with M. R. & B. T. Ry. at Flat River for Benne Terre and Leadwood and intermediate points.

Cars leaving Farmington at 8:14 a. m. and 2:10 p. m. make direct connections with the M. R. & B. T. Ry. at Flat River for Elvins and intermediate points.

diate points.

All M. R. & B. T. Ry. trains make direct connections at Flat River with Electric cars for Farmington and in-

Between Farmington and DeLassus
Lv. Farmington. Arr. DeLassus.
12:05 p. m. 1:33 p. m. 1:44 p. m.
Lv. DeLassus. Arr. Farmington.

## Dr. P. J. Cannon Osteopathic Physician

CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY

At Farmington, Office in St. Fran-cols Hotel, 1 to 5 p. m.

14 YEARS EXPERIENCE Office at Flat River, 8 to 11 a. m Opposite Presbyterian Church

# Missouri's County School Superintendents at their annual convention heid at Jefferson City last week pledged themselves to organize "moonlight schools" as a means of combatting illiteracy in the State, which has an average of 4.3 per cent. Our own county has the unenviable distinction of being the most illiterate in the State, with its 15 per cent. "Moonlight schools" have been made a great success in Kentucky and Tennessee.—Potosi Journal.

A WORKER.

PAYS THE FREIGHT, ETC.

The two large cannon for Malone

MOONLIGHT SCHOOLS

Missouri's County School Superin-

WORKING THROUGH SCHOOL. "Self-help at the University of Missouri at Celambia" is the title of a balletin issued by the Y. M. C. A. of the school. This booklet tells of the kinds of work that may be obtained by students. It also gives letters from former students who have worked their way through the University. "Although there is not so much opportunity to work his way through the summer seasion of the University, there are many who do so," says J. S.

Three wrappers preserve. their delicious "The natural corn flavour oven-crispness "Don't is delicious! mush "They're known down by the "Bubbles" in cream Don't chaff or crumble in the package"

The first taste of New Post Toasties reveals the fact that something different-something better-has arrived for the breakfast table.

The secret is in the flavour-a self-developed flavour of pearly white Indian corn-not the flavour of cream and sugar upon which other flakes have to depend.

And notice, too, the appearance of the New Post Toasties, particularly the tiny bubbles on the surface of each flake. These bubbles are a distinguishing feature-produced by a quick, intense heat of a new patented process of manufacture.

New Post Toasties do not "chaff" or crumble in the package, and they don't mush down in cream like other flakes. They're more substantial and are altogether more satisfactory than any flakes that have preceded them.

The proof is in the eating-have your grocer send you a package.

**New Post Toasties**